THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

JUST RECEIVED

From New-York, per schr. Convoy,

A few cases Hats and Shoes, and 8 kegs Tobacco,

Which will be disposed of for R. O. Hhd. Staves.

L. C. Moore.

FOR NEW-YORK.

The first of next month, the schooner Widow's Son—having part of her freight engaged, will require 300 barrels to fill up. Enquire of Capt. Morris, on board, or

L. C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. Tf

DISSOLVED.

The copartnership of Doctors WALKER & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dr. Smith has authority to settle the accounts of the concern.

H. E. Walker.
Robert E. Smith.

Aug. 18, 1827—25. Et

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

Farmer's Repository.

From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening.

MANURES.

Of the Preservation and Application of Manures of Animal and Vegetable Origin.

In practice, the great mass of manures procured by the cultivator are a mixture of animal and vegetable matters, and the great source of supply is the farm or stable-yard. Here the excrementitious matter of horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, is mixed with straw, haulm, chaff, and various kinds of litter. To what degree should this be fermented before it is applied to the soil? And how can it best be preserved when not immediately wanted?

A slight incipient fermentation is undoubtedly of use in the dunghill; for, by means of it a disposition is brought on in the woody fibre to decay and dissolve, when it is carried to the land, or ploughed into the soil; and woody fibre is always in great excess in the refuse of the farm. Too great a degree of fermentation is, however, very prejudicial to the composite manure in the dunghill; it is better that there should be no fermentation at all before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far.—The excess of fermentation tends to the destruction and dissipation of the most useful part of the manure; and the ultimate results of this process are like those of combustion. It is a common practice amongst farmers to suffer the farm-yard dung to ferment till the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down; and till the manure becomes perfectly cold, and so soft as to be easily cut by the spade. Independen of the general theoretical views unfavorable to this practice, founded upon the nature and composition of vegetable substances, there are many arguments and facts which exist of the farmer.

During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but likewise of gaseous matter is lost; so much so, that the dung is reduced one-half, or two-thirds in weight; and the principal elastic matter disengaged, is carbonic acid with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil, as has been stated before, are capable of becoming an useful nourishment of plants.

In October, 1808, Sir H. Davy "filled a large retort capable of containing three pints of water, with some hot fermenting manure, consisting principally of the litter and dung of cattle; he adapted a small receiver to the retort, and connected the whole with a mercurial pneumatic apparatus, so as to collect the condensible and elastic fluids which might rise from the dung. The receiver soon became lined with dew, and drops began in a few hours to trickle down the sides of it. Elastic fluid likewise was generated; in three days thirty-five cubical inches had been formed, which, when analysed, were found to contain twenty-one cubical inches of carbonic acid, the remainder was hydro-carbonate mixed with some azote, probably no more than existed in the common air in the receiver. The fluid matter collected in the receiver at the same time amounted to nearly half an ounce. It had a saline taste, and a disagreeable smell, and contained some acetate and carbonate of ammonia. Finding such products given off from fermenting litter, he introduced the beak of another retort, filled with similar dung, very hot at the time, in the soil amongst the roots of some grass in the border of a garden; in less than a week a very distinct effect was produced on the grass; upon the spot exposed to the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation, it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden. Besides the dissipation of gaseous matter, when fermentation is pushed to the extreme, there is another disadvantage in the loss of *heat*, which, if excited in the soil, is useful in promoting the germination of the seed, and in assisting the plant in the first stage of its growth, when it is most feeble and most liable to disease; and the fermentation of manure in the soil must be particularly favorable to the wheat crop in preserving a genial temperature beneath the surface late in autumn, and during winter.

Again, it is a general principle in chemistry, that in all cases of decomposition, substances combine much more readily at the moment of their disengagement, than after they have been perfectly formed. And in fermentation beneath the soil, the fluid matter produced is applied instantly, even whilst it is warm, to the organs of the plant, and consequently is more likely to be efficient, than in manure that has gone through the process; and of which all the principles have entered into new combinations.

There are reasons sufficiently strong, Grisenthwaite observes, to discourage the practice of allowing dung-heaps to ferment, and rot without interruption. It appears that public opinion has slowly adopted the decisons of chemical reasoning, and *dung-pies*, as they are called, have been formed with a view to save what was before lost; a stratum of mould, sustaining the heap, being placed to receive the fluid parts, and a covering of mould being applied to prevent the dissipation of the ærial, or gaseous products. These purposes and contrivances, unfortunately, like many of the other operations of husbandry, were not directed by scientific knowledge. To cover is so commonly believed to confine, that there is no wonder that the pratical cultivator adopted it in this instance from such a consideration. But it is in vain; the elasticity of the gases generated, is such as no covering whatever could possibly confine. If it were perfectly compact, it could only preserve as much carbonic acid as is equal to the volume, or bulk of air within it; a quantity too inconsiderable to be regarded, could it even be saved; but every particle of it must be disengaged, and lost, when the covering is removed.

In the writings of scientific agriculturists, a great mass of facts may be found in favor of the application of farm-yard dung in a recent state. A. Young, in the *Essay on Manures*, already quoted, adduces a number of excellent authorities in support of the plan. Many, who doubted, have been lately convinced; and perhaps there is no subject of investigation, which there is such a union of in the last seven years Coke has entirely given up the system formerly adopted on his farm, of applying fermented dung; and his crops have been since as good as they ever were, and his manure goes nearly twice as far. A great objection against slightly fermented dung is, that weeds spring up more luxuriantly where it is applied. If there are seeds carried out in the dung, they certainly will germinate; but it is seldom that this can be the case to any extent; and if the land is not cleansed of weeds, any kind of manure, fermented or unfermented, will occasion their rapid growth. If slightly fermented farm yard dung is used as a top-dressing for pastures, the long straws and unfermented vegetable matter remaining on the surface should be removed as soon as the grass begins to rise vigorously, by raking, and carried back to the dunghill: in this case no manure will be lost, and the husbandry will be at once clean and economical. In cases when farm-yard dung cannot be immediately applied to crops, the destructive fermentation of it should be prevented as much as possible: the principles on which this may be effected have been already alluded to. The surface should be defended as much as possible from the oxygen of the atmosphere; a compact marl, or tenacious clay, offers the best protection against the air; and before the dung is covered over, or, as it were, sealed up, it should be dried as much as possible. If the dung is found at any time to heat strongly, it should be turned over, and cooled by exposure to air.

Watering dunghills is sometimes recommended for checking the progress of fermentation; but this practice is inconsistent with just chemical views. It may cool the dung for a short time; but moisture, as before stated, is a principal agent in all process of decomposition. Dry fibrous matter will never ferment. Water is as necessary as air to the process; and to supply it to fermenting dung, is to supply an agent which will hasten its decay. In all cases when dung is fermenting, there are simple tests by which the rapidity of the process, and consequently the injury done, may be discovered. If a thermometer, plunged into the dung, does not rise to above one hundred degress of Fahrenheit, there is little danger of much æriform matter flying off. If the temperature is higher, the dung should be immediately spread abroad. When a piece of paper, moistened in muriatic acid, held over the steams arising from a dung-hill, gives dense fumes, it is a certain test that the decomposition is going too far, for this indicates that volatile alkali is disengaged.

When dung is to be preserved for any time, the situation in which it is kept is of importance. It should, if possible, be defended from the sun. To preserve it under sheds would be of great use; or to make the site of a dung-hill on the north side of a wall. The floor on which the dung is heaped, should, if possible, be paved with flat stones; and there should be a little inclination from each side towards the centre, in which there should be drains connected with a small well furnished with a pump, by which any fluid matter may be collected for the use of the land. It too often happens that a dense mucilaginous and excavative fluid is suffered to drain away from the dunghill, so as to be entirely lost to the farm.

Street and road dung and the sweepings of houses, may be all regarded as composite manures; the constitution of them is necessarily various, as they are derived from a number of different substances. These manures are usually applied in a proper manner, without being fermented.

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Apple Orchards.

(From the People's Advocate.)

It is a pleasing thing to me, to read the experiments and observations of men in our country, on any thing that belongs to farming, and mine may be so to others. I have been taking observations and making some experiments on fruit trees, where I now live, for forty years past. I shall give some directions how to manage an apple orchard.

When you are about to plant an apple orchard, you may lay it out in the following manner: set a stake at the corner of your orchard, and take your course due south, or east, (as the case may be,) with a chain or line of two poles long, and set up a stake at every length for as many trees as you want to plant in that course. Then take off at a right angle by a compass or a square, and set up as many stakes as you want rows in that direction, and so also with the other two squares.—Then from stake to stake, and cross it like for corn; then take a spade and dig a hole at the cross big enough to receive the roots of the trees without bending them. Put in a little soil in the bottom of the hole, before you set in the tree, and set the tree so deep as all the roots will be below plough deep. Give your tree a small lean to the sun at 1 o'clock, and fill up the hole with good soil, and put some clay at top to keep it firm. By giving the tree this lean to the south, the top will shade the body in the heat of the day, which will be of great service to it in the dry weather of July and August; and the high winds in the spring, after great rains, will set the trees straight.—If the tree should lean the other way, the sun will be apt to kill the bark on the upper side. When you plant your trees you should tie broom sedge about them with the twigs of willows, or white oak splits. This will prevent the rabbits from eating the bark, and hinder the sun from hurting them in the summer, and assist their growth. If you do not work the ground in corn, or cotton, you should plough your rows of trees like corn, to keep the ground moist about them, and it will make them grow the faster. You should keep the caterpillars from eating the blossoms and leaves. The caterpillars lay their eggs in June, on the small branches on the outside of the trees.—Here they remain until March before they hatch. The bunch of eggs is about three-fourths of an inch long, along the limb, and about one-fourth of an inch thick around the limb. They are covered with a black shining substance like varnishing, and are laid on the late growth. These knots can be easiest seen when the leaves drop off; and at your leasure in the winter you can pick them off. Whenever they hatch, they go up the limb and eat while the sun is warm. In the evening they creep down to some fork of a limb, where they make a nest like the spider, and creep under the web when it is cold or wet. And when it is warm they go to eating; and when they have eaten all the leaves and blossoms on that branch, they descend to another fork; and so ascend new branches, until they eat all up, or until they get to their full growth. Then they scatter in every direction, and creep into some close place, where they wind themselves up in a close silkworm form, where they remain until they are ready to go and lay their eggs. If they are not killed before they make their web, the best way to destroy them is, to take a stick or pole and roughen it, and run it into the fork and twist the caterpillars in their own web, and bring them down and mash them. This must be done in the morning, before they leave their nest; or in the evening, after they return from the branches. This you must repeat as often as you see them collect into the forks of the trees. In this way I keep my orchard clear of these devourers, excepting those trees that are very large.

There is another thing that is destructive to apple trees, which I call a cancer, for want of knowing what it should be called. It is a thing that grows out of rotten wood that has bark on. It grows in great plenty on old post oak trees. The out edge is sharp and hard in dry weather, but in wet weather is soft like a mushroom. This thing starts from dead water sprouts at the root of the apple tree, and by some means enters in between the bark and wood of the flourishing tree in the summer time, and on the north side of the tree. When it once gets a start, the sap of the tree makes it grow rapidly, raises the bark from the tree, and makes way for the thin edge to grow on between the wood and the tree; and it will soon burst the bark so that the brown sap will run out. By this you will first discover the cancer, and in a few weeks it will grow clear round the tree, and so kill it without fail. When weeds or grain grow thick about the roots of trees, they are the most subject to be killed this way. When you first discover the sap running out, you must take your knife and cut all the growth of the cancer clean off, with all the bark; for if you leave a piece only as big as the point of a lancet, it will grow, if the bark will slip from the tree. I have taken a piece eight or ten inches square off the north side of a tree, and the tree would live a number of years after. When you find any of your trees die that grow on rich soil, if you find that the bark is loose from the tree at the root, and rotten, be sure that it was a cancer. To prevent this, cut all your water sprouts close to the trees. I have lost a number of my best trees, before I found it out. The growth of the cancer will be as thick as sole leather, and of a black color, and of so firm a substance as to burst the bark of large trees.

Amongst other things, you must not neglect to take your gun in November and December, and kill every sapsucker that you see cutting holes in the bark of your trees to drink the sap; for they will destroy the tree at last, unless you destroy them.

If you want to keep your peach trees alive, you must take the trouble to take the grub worms out of the roots of the trees, for they are in plenty in every tree from one end of the year to the other. They enter in through the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground when they are no larger than a grain of wheat, and they stay and eat the outside of the wood until they are as big as one's little finger. Sometimes there will be a dozen of them in one tree. When you go to hunt them, clear away the earth from the root of the tree; take your knife and rub off the gum which comes out of the hole that they entered in; cut the bark through, and follow the way they have taken. Sometimes they are above, and sometimes below. It took me one whole day to clean six trees last spring. Do not throw back the dirt to the root, but let the water stand about the root, for after the bark is opened the water will kill them that it gets at, if you should not find them.

The time to prune trees, is in the summer. At the first sight of a water-sprout, or small limb growing where it should not, you must cut it close to the tree. If this is done, the tree will soon grow smooth over it; and never cut off a limb thicker than your thumb. If you do, the tree will seldom overgrow it.

These things I will hold to be true.

JAMES HARRIS.

York District, S. C. Feb. 1, 1827.

London Epistle of 1827.

We are indebted to a respectable friend for a copy of the Epistle, from the Yearly Meeting of Friends in London. The annual Epistles which have emanated from the venerable and enlightened members who compose those meetings, have always conveyed salutary instruction.—The Epistle of the present year, like those of former years, contains weighty advice, and is therefore worthy of the most serious attention of the pious reader.—[*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE EPISTLE
From the Yearly Meeting held in London,

By adjournments, from the 23d of the Fifth Month, to the 31st of the same inclusive, 1827.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends.—We who have been permitted to assemble, to transact the concerns of this meeting, have reverently to acknowledge that it has been good for us that we have come together. It has been a comfort to behold the countenances one of another; and to be sensible of the prevalence of that Christian love and fellowship which invigorate the mind, as we pass along the arduous path of life.—And we feel it to be a duty to inform all our beloved brethren and sisters, that the Lord, in his continued mercy, has enabled us to proceed in the deliberations of this meeting, in much brotherly love.

What then, dear friends, prevents our becoming wholly a spiritually minded people—a church, though small, well compacted and fitted together, and built up in Jesus Christ, our Lord? We fear that sin and transgression are separating some amongst us from Him, and thus preventing them from becoming living branches in the true Vine. O! that such would apply in faith to the great Physician; unto him who hath loved us freely, who would heal our diseases, and present us faultless before the presence of his glory. May we all narrowly examine ourselves in the light of Christ, and see how far we are engaged each to do his part well; that we may, as a religious body, shine with brightness; with that brightness, which, if the fault were not our own, the Lord, in his unmerited goodness, would cause to break forth amongst us.

Vital christianity consisteth not in words but in power, and however important it is that we have a right apprehension of the doctrines of the Gospel, this availeth not, unless we are regenerated by the power of the Holy Ghost. We therefore tenderly entreat all to wait in humble faith for its quickening influence; and to seek to have their hearts contrited before the Lord. Then we believe that they will know for themselves of His great goodness; and as they continue from time to time, profiting by what they learn in the way of life and salvation, but not trusting to it, they will partake of that living bread which cometh down from heaven; they will drink of those living waters which nourish the soul unto eternal life. This course of christian experience we earnestly desire for every one amongst us. It is an individual work; but is indispensable for all. It may often be slow in its progress, but it is certain in its effects: and amongst the blessed consequences which it produces, we come to have an establishment in Christ, resulting not from any speculative system of belief but from a heart-felt acquaintance with his power, inwardly revealed to the soul. When assailed by false doctrines, or when in the support of our views of Christian practice, trials are our portion, knowing in whom we have believed, we can look, in humble, but firm reliance unto him. Resignation under the varied trials of incident to human life is often the happy attainment of the patient, christian traveller: these may arise to him from outward afflictions, or from the privation of the society of faithful christian friends: he may be cast down from not feeling those evidences of the love of God, or of the clear guidance of the spirit of truth, which his soul would desire. But a frequent recurrence to past mercies, and to numberless blessing still bestowed upon us, should warm the heart with gratitude; and animate it with the belief that all these things will be blessed, as means by which we may become of the pure in heart, who shall see God.—Wait, then, dear friends, upon Him: be of good courage, and he will strengthen your hearts.

Those who have felt the effects of a Saviour's love, should be often considering whether they are making an open confession of him before men and cherishing the desire that others may become full partakers of the blessings of the Gospel. We speak not here of the preaching of the word; highly as we esteem this, when exercised in the power and life of the Holy Spirit, but of that faithful adherence to sound principle and consistent practice, of which in our intercourse with the world, we ought to give proof. At the same time it is very important that we abide in true humility, and in the fear of the Lord, and that we reverently and patiently wait to know the service assigned to us in the Church.—All, if they are faithful to the manifestations of the light of truth, may be employed in its service; and as they order their conversation aright, though it may be in the private walks of life, others seeing their good works, may be led to glorify our Father who is in heaven.

We have in this meeting been led to the reflection, that one of the great benefits of religious society is, that it places us under the care one of another, and that we are called upon to watch over each other for good. When we see any of our brethren or sisters overtaken with a fault, or neglecting an important duty, we ought to cherish a solicitude for their improvement; and in that love which would lead them to Christ, to offer such counsel or encouragement as we may think best calculated to help them.—Much depends on the manner in which advice is offered, and on our embracing the right opportunity to convey it. If it should not immediately have a salutary effect, we are not to be too much discouraged; we ought to take heed that we become not impatient or discomposed, but repeat our efforts in the spirit of love and forbearance. The result of this christian concern for our friends, is often greater than is at the time apparent.

In the exercise of this duty, it becomes those who have the earliest opportunity of knowing the faults of others, seriously to consider on all occasion whether they ought not to endeavour to reclaim them before they disclose the matter to another. At the same time we believe it has often happened, that the lengthened concealment of the errors of our friends from those who were best qualified to advise them, has been productive of serious injury, which might have been prevented by an early, yet prudent disclosure to those of greater experience.

And we recommend to such of our young friends as know and approve what is excellent, and may have been strengthened in some degree to practice it, not to shrink from modesty yet faithfully counselling their associates in early life, when they may be deviating from the path of duty. A tender caution may be received with peculiar advantage, when those to whom it is given know that their counsellors are still alike subject to the same temptations to which they are exposed; and when, as may sometimes happen, the relative as well as the social tie, may call for the extension of a hand of help.

There is a humility and sweetness, combined with a noble firmness of character arising from the expansive influence all our endeavors for the good of others. Strive then, dear friends, that in your benevolent exertions to promote the temporal, the moral, or the religious welfare of your fellow-men, your whole conduct may be marked by an unobtrusive, Christian temper; that, when associated with your friends and neighbors on these occasions, it may be manifest that your great concern is to live under the influence of that Wisdom which is from above;—which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, without partiality and without hypocrisy, full of mercy, and full of good fruits. The pure exercise of Christian kindness brings with it its own rewards: but to be pure, it must have its origin in the love of God, which produces love to man: and the satisfaction is never so great, the efforts are never so steady, as when we continually bear in mind, that we are to commit all our exertions to the blessing of Him whose providential eye is over all, and who is continually caring for the workmanship of his holy hand.

Our friends of Ireland, and of each of the Yearly Meetings in America, have been brought to our remembrance with feelings of Christian love, by the reading of the Epistles which they have respectively addressed to us. It has been very acceptable to find that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are in various places alive to the enormity of Slavery; and diligent in their endeavors to expose the iniquity of the interal Slave trade, carried on in the southern and south western States of the Union. The desolating and widely extended effects of this dreadful traffic, whether we turn our attention to Africa, to America, and the West Indian Islands, or to other parts of the globe, are indeed enormous and mournfully distressing. Much remains to be done before this foul disgrace is removed from the Christian name; but we are comforted in believing that, not only in this country but elsewhere, the cause of the oppressed is gaining ground; and if its advocates continue to labor with zeal and perseverance in the spirit of the Gospel, we entertain no doubt that they will have fresh cause to rejoice; and that, ultimately, Slavery with the vices resulting from it, will be unknown amongst the subjects of those Governments where the pure and just precepts of Chistianity are professed.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported to this meeting, including the charges of distraint, is upwards of fourteen thousand six hundred pounds.

We have no cause to believe that our ancient testimony against all ecclesiastical demands is losing ground among us; but we think it right to revive in your remembrance those considerations which led to its adoption, and which induced our pious predecessors to undergo many and grievous hardships in its support. You know, beloved friends, that it has been the uniform belief of our Society, that our blessed Lord and Saviour by his coming, put an end to that priesthood, and to the provision for its support, as well as to those ceremonial usages, which were before ordained; and that He came to introduce a dispensation, pure and spiritual in its nature. The present system of Tythes, against which our early friends as well as ourselves have borne testimony, was no institution of our Holy Head and High Priest, the great Christian Lawgiver.—It had no existence in the pure and earliest age of his church; but was gradually introduced as superstition and apostacy spread over the Christian World.

It is further our belief, and it has been uniformly that of the Society, that the ministry of the Gospel is to be without money and without price; that as the gift is free, the exercise of it is to be free also; that the office is to be filled by those only who feel themselves called of God through the power of the Holy Spirit, who in their preaching as well as in their circumspect lives and conversation are giving proof of this call. Impressed as we are with these views we feel ourselves conscientiously restrained from the payment of those demands which are made for the support of such a system; or from any compromise whereby such payment is to be insured. A forced maintenance of an establishment ministry is, in our apprehension, a violation of those great privileges which God in his wisdom and goodness, designed to bestow upon the human race when he sent his Son to redeem the world, and by the power of the Holy Spirit to lead and guide mankind into all Truth.

Whilst thus setting forth the ground of this testimony, we gratefully remember the kindness with which our religious scruples are often regarded by those who have to support and enforce the laws by which we are affected.

Dear Friends—As we have been permitted at this time unitedly to partake of the mercies of our Heavenly Father, and to feel our confidence in Him to be renewed, in the belief that He is watching over us as a religious Society for good, may we all so live in his fear, that we may availingly pray for his blessing; so acknowledge Him in all our ways, that he may direct our paths whilst here, and finally grant us an admission into his our Lord.

In the love of the Gospel we cordially bid you farewell.

Signed in behalf of the Meeting, by
JOHN FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

Treaty for the settlement of Greece.

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

His majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland, and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, having besides received on the part of the Greeks a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being as well as his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said Treaty, viz.

His Majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Wm. Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of His Britannic Majesty in his privy Council, and his principal Secretary of state for the department of Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignace, Peer of France, Knight of the orders of his Most Christian Majesty, Major General of his armies, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. and his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty.

And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the Armies of his Imperial Majesty, his Aid de camp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Swords, and of the Order St. John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britanic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:

Art 1. The contracting powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts of Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. 2. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following bases:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a *superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman empire an annual tribute, (*relief*) the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

The relation between the inhabitants of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negociation between the high powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV. The contracting powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. V. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, an exclosive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects of this garantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high powers.

Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed & sealed it with their arms.

Done at London July 6 1827,
DUDLEY,
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN.

Additional and Secret Article

"In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconvenience and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, thro' the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the high contracting parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them consular agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

II. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the high contracting powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said high contracting powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they demand by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and, in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declarations, the high contracting powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the high contracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the high contracting parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in the treaty of this day, the high contracting powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorise from this time their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th July, in the year of Grace 1827.

DUDLEY.
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN.

* *Suzerain* is the term used; it belongs to the feudal.

The follwing odd toast was given at the commemoration on the 4th July, at Wrentham, Mass.

The opposition to the National Administration.—Predicated upon the sublime principle of Major Connell O'Dunlop.—And what can be? Why I shall go home and say to Jenny, have you watered the old *mare*? and if she shall say nay, I shall say, and why hav'nt you done it? And so I shall be after *hating* her: but and if she will say yea, and I shall say, and why did you do it without my *love*? And then I shall be after *hating* her. So by the Saint Patrick, Jenny will have a *hating*, that she will.

To mourn without measure is not to mourn at all, in christianity.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Sept. 8, 1827.

We furnished our country subscribers last Saturday with an extra, containing an account of the fire which took place in our town early that morning, and stating that it was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. On Sunday a bag was found in some weeds on a vacant lot in which contained a quantity of cloths, muslins, &c. which Mr. Williams (the owner of the store in which the fire originated) proved to be his property. This circumstance leads us at once to conclude that the store was broken open and robbed, and then set on fire inside, to prevent a discovery, for the building could not be entered by persons first discovering the fire on account of the flames and smoke which issued from the door when opened

It behooves our citizens to be on the alert, for neither our lives or property are safe while such daring villains are allowed to go at large.

As several vessels have sailed from here lately with cargoes of corn for Charleston, and will most or all of them return here, we would ask our civil authority if it would not be advisable to enforce the quarantine laws against them and all others from the same place.—We perceive there has been several deaths in Charleston by yellow fever.

We have given in this day's paper the Treaty made by the three principal powers of Europe for the pacification of Greece. There seems to be some doubt whether this arrangement will meet with the approbation of the belligerent parties, in whose behalf it has been made. We do not think the Greeks, after struggling as long as they have for liberty, will accede to any terms but such as will establish their country an independent republic.

FOR THE STAR.

[illegible] Aug. 25th 1827.

plain to you of an evil which deserves redress.

What I mean is the interruption some people occasion at Church by leaving the house during Divine Service, and walking about the yard.

This evil practice is not only criminal but very obscene, and, like a [illegible] of fashion, has spread through most of our neighborhoods.

Many observe they retire for a drink of water. Now for my part I think this thirsty class might continue in some measure to remain in the house one or two hours.

This liberty is entirely disagreeable to the holiness of Religion, and the guilt is more enhanced by the circumstances of time and place.

Some men cannot be content to indulge themselves in a profane assembly, but must shamefully strive, to impure and scandalize religious devotions, by making the house of God a pander to their loose and wanton desires. Such demeanor neither shews the christian, or the gentleman. Besides the dishonor they offer to their God, in leaving their seats when they should be attending to the worship of God 'Tis extremely rude and vulgar to discompose a devout assembly, with such indecent behaviour. If such conduct is indecorous before men, how much more ought the guard to be doubled, when we are in a peculiar manner in the presence of the allseeing-eye.

N. B. By inserting this you will oblige your humble servt.

A FRIEND TO GOOD ORDER.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Town of Halifx—Jesse A. Bynum.

Town of Salisbury—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

Perquimans—Willis Riddick, Senate; Robert Perry and Elisha Burke, commons.

Ashe—Alex. B. M'Millan, senate; Anderson Mitchell and Zachariah Baker, Sr. coms.

Bladen—John Owen, senate; Jno. T. Gilmour and John J. M'Millan, coms.

Burke—A. Burgin, senate; D. Newland and —— Neill, coms.

Buncombe—Athan A. McDowell, senate; John Clayton and James Allen, coms.

Martin—Joseph J. Williams, senate, without opposition; Gabriel L. Stewart and Jesse Cooper, coms.

Rockingham—Edward T. Broduax, senate; Thomas Settle and James Barnett, coms.

Rutherford—M. Shuford, senate; D. Gold and J. Green, coms.

Surry—— Dobson, senate; E. Hough and Wm. Douglas, coms.

Wilkes—Edmund Jones, senate; N. Gordon and M. Roberts, coms.

—:::-:::—

A CARD.

JOHN C. EHRINGHAUS, requests those of his fellow citizens, who kindly assisted him on the night of the 31st ult. in rescuing from destruction by fire, part of his property, to accept of his sincere thanks for the services rendered.

He also considers it a duty he owes to the people of color, to acknowledge the obligation he is under to them, for the great assistance they rendered him at the same time.

The late Gale.—Among other calamitous effects of the late Gale, on the coast of North Carolina, the Hatteras Light boat was for the third time parted from her moorings; she is reported to have drove ashore, but without bilging. We fear she will prove to be like the Indian's gun.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

Congress—The following is a correct list of the representation of this State in the next Congress. On comparison we find that only four changes have occurred, viz. Thomas H. Hall in place of Richard Hines; John Culpepper in place of Archibald M'Neill declined; Daniel Turner in place of W. N. Edwards declined; and Augustin Shepperd in place of R. M. Saunders declined. The following are the districts:

Edenton,	Lemuel Sawyer.
Halifax,	Willis Alston.
Bridgecombe,	Thomas H. Hall.
Newbern,	John H. Bryan.
Wilmington,	Gabriel Holmes.
Fayetteville,	John Culpeper.
Warren,	Daniel Turner.
Raleigh,	Daniel L. Barringer.
Caswell,	Aug. H. Shepperd.
Salisbury,	John Long.
Mecklenburg,	H. W. Connor.
Surry,	[illegible]

Map of North-Carolina.—We are pleased to hear (says the Tarboro' Free Press) that this splendid and important work is in a progressive state. In a recent letter we received from *Mr. Mac Rae*, he observes:

"From the number of surveys already ordered, and the assurances I have received of others that will be ordered, I have no hesitation in saying, that I shall be able to present the public with one of the most elegant and accurate works of the kind that has yet been published in this country."

Gold.—Mr. Jonathan Anthony, living nine miles south of this town, (says the Greensborough Patriot,) shewed us some gold, yesterday, found on his farm;—some of the pieces would weigh one pennyweight and was very pure. Mr. Anthony informs us that he has dug very little, and that he finds the precious metal within two feet of the surface of the earth.

Commodore Porter.

To the Editor of the Louisiana Advertiser:

An article has appeared in the Pensacola paper, and has been republished in a paper of New-Orleans, stating that formal complaints had been made by the authorities of Cuba, that the Mexican forces had violated the neutrality of Key-West, &c.—In consequence of which, Com. Ridgely had been despatched to make the necessary investigations, &c.

I have too high a regard for the opinion of the citizens of the United States to permit an impression to remain on the mind of any one that I had abused their hospitality, and in the absence of nearly all my papers and letter books, I can do little more than deny in the most positive manner the charges of the Spanish authorities, and challenge the strictest scrutiny into my conduct, and that of every one under my command since my squadron has been at Key-West; and all my desire, in this case, is that the government of the United States will, in justice to me, place before the public the result of their enquiries, by which it will undoubtedly appear that Monsieur Laborde has in three instances violated the neutrality of the United States, without any further notice on my part, than to desire repeatedly that a United States vessel of war might be stationed there to protect it. The collector of the port and all the inhabitants have defended me against the charge, and even an agent expressly sent by the Spanish authorities, to examine into my operations, after their complaint was made, has done the same, and the government of the U. States have positive proofs in their possession of the high respect I have shown to their authority. The only document I have now in my possession, relating to the matter, is a copy of a letter from me to Com. Ridgely, written on the eve of my departure from Pensacola, which sufficiently explains the nature and tone of his to me, and from its spirit, it is easily to be perceived that the government of the U. S., although bound in duty to enquire into complaints, (of which the Spanish authorities no doubt are already ashamed,) have no reason to believe that I have offended against neutral rights.

The following is the letter alluded to, and I pledge myself to prove whatever is therein stated.

DAVID PORTER.

New Orleans, July 31st, 1827.

PENSACOLA, July 13th, 1827.

Sir—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, wherein you inform me that circumstances have come to the knowledge of your government, through the Charge des Affairs of the King of Spain, that the neutrality of the United States has been violated at Thompson's Island by the naval forces of Mexico under my command, to the injury of the interests of the commerce of Spain, and that it is made your duty to make proper inquiries into, and investigate, all the matter complained of, for which purpose it was your intention to have sailed from this harbor to morrow, for Key West.

I duly appreciate and reciprocate the sentiments and feelings expressed [illegible] place early to-morrow morning, having completed the arrangement which brought me here, I should have had much pleasure in an interview with you, wherein I could have made such explanation as would have satisfied you, and through you, your government, that the charge brought against me, of having violated the neutrality of the United States, is entirely without foundation. Both my duty and inclination prompted me to respect it, most scrupulously and by so doing only could I hope to secure the safety of the forces entrusted to me, in the presence of a vastly superior blockading force, which would gladly, no doubt, seize on any occasion that would justify its attacking me there.

I have been long aware that complaints have been made by the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba against me, they were communicated to me by the collector of the port of Key West, to which I have replied, and the Mexican minister at Washington is furnished with a copy of the correspondence; therefore any information on the subject may be obtained by the government of the United States from him, and I regret that I have not my letters and books with me, that I might have the satisfaction of placing in your hands a copy of it, which I feel confident would prove entirely satisfactory to your government as well as yourself. The copy of this correspondence I pledge myself to furnish, if required on my return to Key West, and, if you will do me the favor to communicate, in explicit terms, the precise complaints of the Charge des Affaires, I will most cheerfully reply to them, with a firm conviction, that I shall manifest the fallacy, and, in the mean time, I have only to state that when it is no longer agreeable to the government of the U. States that the naval force of Mexico shall enjoy the hospitality of Key West, and the fact shall be officially communicated to me, I shall, as soon as I am also officially informed that the blockade is raised and the squadrons, now in pursuit of me, have returned to a Spanish port, and the sea left free for me to depart from the anchorage of Key West; on no other terms should I be justified in doing so, as by pursuing a different course, I should be jeopardising the interests of the republic I have the honor to serve.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) DAVID PORTER.

Com. Chas. G. Ridgely, Pensacola.

Indian Hostilities.—We learn from the Springfield (Illinois) Spectator, of the 11th ult. that two white men were killed by the Indians, near the lead mines in that state, on the Mississippi river, and seven wounded. There were about 2000 people at the lead mines, who were under great apprehensions of an attack from the Indians, the outrages by them having been committed not more than twelve miles from the mines. An express was immediately sent down to St. Louis for more troops. Some of the friendly Indians, (the Sacks and Foxes,) promised to furnish the U. States Agent with 1500 warriors; so that it is probable the hostile Indians will soon be severely drubbed for their outrageous conduct.

It is also stated that Governor Edwards has ordered out six hundred militia from the upper counties in Illinois, and directed twelve hundred more to be in readiness to act against the hostile Indians.

Emoluments of office in Great Britain. A London paper states that the Lord Chancellor receives $36,000 per ann. Attorney General 44,000, Solicitor General 35,000; Master of Rolls 31,000; Commander-in-Chief of the Army 31,000; Foreign and Home Secretaries, 26,000; Lord High Admiral, Master of the horse and First Commissioners of the Treasury, 22,000 each, Lord Chamberlain and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 17,000 each, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 133,000, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 35,000.

The best position in church during the time of prayer is to stand bolt upright with your back to the clergyman. By this means you will not only see the fashions, but observe if those in the rear behave with becom[illegible] the missing in pronouncing, get your hat ready, brush the dirt of your shoes with your handkerchief, and blow your nose with a fashionable emphasis. It is best to put on your hat before you leave the pew, and do not wait for the "Amen:" for when you get among the crowd where all, like Young Rapid are dashing on,' a hat is much in the way. The Turks and Heathens I believe always remain uncovered in a place of worship; but they cannot be held up as a pattern to us enlightened Christians.

Filial Duty.—There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty, as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears that give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

Julian's Letters.

A plain but excellent father had a son much given to the pleasures of the toilet, who, coming home in a new fashioned *bang-up*, with something less than a score of *capes*, was asked what kind of *thatching* he had on his shoulders.—"*Capes* only *capes* father!" "So, so," said the old man, passing his hand over them, "*Cape* Hatteras, *Cape* Henlopen, *Cape* Lookout, I suppose, and here," clapping his hand on his head, "is the *Light House*"

A Jewelry house in Philadelphia, employs 116 individuals; some idea of the value of the materials used in their manufacture may be formed from the fact, that in that establishment, the mere sweepings of the workshop, cleared of rubbish, produces about $1500 of pure gold annually. The quantity of precious stones used, is very great, and their cost must be immense. There is a finger ring with a single diamond in the above establishment, for which $1500 is charged.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 8.

Bacon—10 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—55 a 62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 40 a 45 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 40 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 60 a 62 1-2.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $11 a 12.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 60 a 65 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

DEPARTED.

3rd, Schr. Alert, Walker, Charleston, corn by Wright & Williams.

4th, Schr. Harriet Eliza, Walker, for Charleston, with corn.

" Schr. Franklin, Hovey, Charleston, with corn.

7th, Schr. Favorite, Miller, Charleston, corn by L. C. Moore.

Will be offered for Sale,

At Public Auction,

On the 20th inst. at the residence of John & Abigail Cock, all the Household and Kuchen Furniture and Utensils, with the residue of the stock in trade. A part of the furniture is of the best mahogany. Any person inclined to purchase at or before the sale, may have the opportunity of making payment in wheat, corn or flaxseed.

The House and Lot if not sold at private sale, will be let on good security being given for the same.

For terms, apply to

John & Abigail Cock.

100 More Hands

Wanted on the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, for which

13 *DOLLARS PER MONTH*

will be paid, taking the weather wet and dry as it comes—application to be made to *Mr. John Spence*, south end Canal or to

Loring Delano.

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

On Monday the 10th of September on the beach, at Body's Island, 4 miles north of New Inlet, the remains of the cargo of the Ship Louisa Matilda, from New-York for Savannah, consisting of sundry valuable articles, with the Rigging, Sails, &c.—All to be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

ABRM. B. CARY, *Master.*

Aug. 27. *Lt*

The new first rate fast sailing Schooner,

Madison's Barge,

Intended as a regular Packet from this place to N. York (if encouraged,) will be ready to receive freight about the first of October next. For freight or passage apply to the owner on board James M. Grice, or to

Charles Grice, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Sept. 1st. *Rt*

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour, on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CASTS, printed, and for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

The Autumn Evening.

Behold the western evening light!
It melts in deep'ning gloom:
So calmly christians sink away,
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low—the withering leaf,
Scarce whispers from the tree!
So gently flows the parting breath
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed!
'Tis like the peace the christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is past!
'Tis like the memory left behind,
When lov'd ones breathe their last.

And now above the dews of night
The yellow star appears!
So faith springs in the hearts of those
Whose eyes are bath'd in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light
Its glories shall restore;
And eyelids that are seal'd in death
Shall wake to close no more.

The following lines addressed to Lady Byron, are considered, by Sir Walter Scott, as the finest production of Byron.

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wreath'd with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast;
I would not hear a seraph choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

[illegible]
But palid, at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip, which mine hath pressed,
And none had ever pressed before.—
It vowed to make me sweetly bless'd,
And mine—mine only press'd it more.

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd oft this aching head:
A mouth, which smiles on me alone,
And eye, whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts, whose movements thrill
In unison so closely sweet!
That pulse to pulse, responsive still!
That both must heave—or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—they part!—ah no!
They cannot part—these souls are one.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,

OR THE

BARATARIAN CHIEF.

A TALE.

"*P* The man is a fool who surrenders himself to such unmanly, such womanish weakness.

"*L* Hast thou never loved?

"*P* Never.

"*L* Then confine thy reproaches to subjects thou canst understand. The oak which has bowed to the blast, may again become erect and majestic—the country which the earthquake has desolated, may again become verdant and beautiful: but the heart, whose finest feelings have been chilled by the icy hand of misfortune—whose fondest hopes have been destroyed in their bud—never recovers from the shock, but remains leafless, ruinous, desolate and forsaken."

"May I never see the white cliffs of old England again, if I am not heartily glad to escape from this horrid hole!" cried, or rather muttered a weatherbeaten, rough, hardy looking seaman, as we seated ourselves under the awning of the steamboat which was to convey us, with several other passengers, from the city of New-Orleans, to vessels which were waiting for us at the English Turn, "I am an Englishman," continued he, "and I care not who knows it—there is my home; and if I ever set my foot on that dear shore again, let me go to Davy's locker if they again catch me in this land of Frenchmen and Mulattoes, Spaniards and Indians, Creoles and Negroes; and the cursed quarrelsome Americans too: If you look squint at them, you are on your beam ends in a moment: tread on their toes, bangs the word, and daylight shines through you."

As the honest tar appeared to be in a talkative mood, I determined to indulge his loquacity, and replied:—

"My good fellow, you appear to be quite out of humor to-day: I should conclude that you must have been shamefully misused: I have lived several months among these Americans, and have no cause to complain of ill treatment whatever."

"Several months!" echoed he, with an air of astonishment, "why, I had not been in port two days before I happened to tell a Kentuckian he lied,—and by my soul he did!—when he gave me a broadside which stove in my lights, and before I could muster to quarters I was fairly carried by boarding—d—n him! But it was the first time Anson Humber was obliged to strike his colors to a land-lubber."

"I admit," I replied "that these Kentuckians are not the most polite people in the world; but if you keep on the right side of them, you will find them your firm friends to the last moment."

"May I dangle from the yard arm this minute," cried the irritated sailor, "if I was ever able to tell the larbord from the starbord side of these fresh warter lobsters: wear your ship which way you please, they always strike you across the beam, and are ready for raking or boarding—and by Nelson's right arm, peace to his memory! I had rather ship the heaviest wave of the Atlantic than have one of these madmen to deal with."

"Perhaps," I replied, "you ought to blame yourself for some of the treatment of which you complain: You know when John Bull gets plenty of coin in his garret, he is apt to be a little proud and dictatorial."

"Likely enough," said he: "you know too that when a sailor gets his three sheets spread to the wind, he devil! all seas are clear, and he cares for neither sholes, rocks or quicksands, but what can be the reason you have escaped so well! It must be because you are a gentleman. No: that can't be neither; for here gentlemen shoot one another for sport.

"But that," I answered, "is a kind of sport I should not like, and the simple reason why I think there is no difficulty is because I have attended to my own affairs."

"Perhaps so," he replied. "Yesterday morning I got up early and took a tour up the river on—what-d'ye-call it—lever—lev—lev—hang it! let the name go"—

"Levee, my good friend, you mean."

"Yes, that's it—on the levee where I saw a boat's crew anchor a waggon and approach the spot, where, like a rat in the hold, I was snugly hid behind some orange trees. A couple of them took their stations in line, and I perceived that as soon as they could bring their guns to bear there was likely to be some blood shed. Good, thought I, if you will only kill each other the more the merrier. An attempt was made to induce one of them to strike his colors; but he said they were nailed to the mast, and could not be taken down. The battle commenced, and the first broad-side told well: One was damaged in the rigging, but the other was hulled and went to the bottom completely blood-logged."

"That was a curious affair, indeed; what become of the rest of the party?" I asked.

"Why, they made all sail for the city, and as soon as they were out of sight, I steered for the same port, and soon found myself safely lodged in my old birth," was his answer.

During the latter part of the conversation, a person whom I had not before noticed, attracted my attention; his countenance, as I was able to catch a glimpse of it under his hat, which, with its nodding plume, covered his head, and was pulled down with an evident intention of concealment, betrayed considerable agitation; and, while Anson was describing with the carelessness and volubility of an old seaman, the fatal duel he had that morning witnessed, he arose from his seat, and with hasty and irregular movements paced the deck, but maintained a steady and total silence. His form was not of that robust and muscular kind, which indicates strength purely mechanical; but there was a firmness in his step, a lightness in his movements, and an ease and gracefulness in his carriage, which denoted strength, quickness and decision.—He was well dressed, and at his side hung, a sabre of the most formidable dimensions; a pair of pistols showed themselves from his belt—but as at this place all went armed, his appearance in this respect would excite no remark. His complexion had evidently once been fair; but a southern sun had browned his cheeks till few lines were left of that roseate hue, which, from the traces visible where his curling hair had shaded his temples, it was evident had once predominated. His features were femininely regular, his forehead high and proudly arched; while beneath eyebrows black and waving, shone a pair of eyes, which when agitated appeared to flash lightning, and at a glance penetrated the secret recesses of the heart. I confess I trembled involuntarily when my eyes met his, as he started on his feet when Anson described his position during the duel. Brown as was his complexion, an instant flush passed over his countenance, and he placed his hand on the hilt of his sabre in a manner which showed he was accustomed to its use. It was however as instantly dropped to his side, and he resumed his former position with much indifference as though nothing had occurred. A pair of whiskers of the most enormous size shaded his cheeks and nearly met under his chin, proving the service to which he was attached, and completed the outline of the person who had so strongly engaged my attention, and who exhibited an appearance of coolness, daring, and intrepidity, which I had never before witnessed. While I was surveying this person, Anson, undisturbed by my non-attention, had continued his chatter, and it was not until I heard the word *pirate* that I was roused from my reverie.

I inquired "was there any thing said about them in the city?"

"Nothing," answered Anson, "but that there was some of the sharks off the river, and I heard one fellow swear roundly that he yesterday saw the piratical chief."

"Why," I replied, "did he not lodge an information against him, and let him receive the punishment due to such a crime."

"Ah, that is the very question I asked the fellow myself," answered Anson, "and offered beside to assist in securing him and taking him to the yard-arm if necessary; but the fellow said it would be as much as his head was worth to think of any such thing; besides, he might want a favor himself in that line some day or other, and it was best never to meddle with other folks' matters."

"Well, Anson," said I, "if they meddle with us we must pay them in their own coin, and it will not be your fault I presume that they do not receive change to the full amount."

"No, it will not; but they said," continued Anson, "that the chief of the gang killed a man yesterday because he recog—recog—recognized—I think they called it—and charged the fellow with being the robber of his vessel and cargo. I do not mean that he stabbed him in the dark, as a Frenchman or Spaniard would, but he told him it was false, so they shot at one another like gentlemen."

The stranger again rose from his seat and walked across the deck, but remained silent. By this time Anson had talked himself out of breath, and concluded to take a "bit of a nap" on deck, and, as the stranger appeared to shun observation, and showed no disposition to converse, we dropped down the river in silence.

Evening found us on board the fine stout brig Cleopatra, laden with indigo, cochineal, and a quantity of spice. She was a British vessel, just arrived in the river from Santa Cruz and now employed as a cartel in, exchanging some prisoners by directions of the commanding officer on the West India station. From New Orleans she was to proceed to New-York; and I gladly availed myself of the opportunity offered to visit my native region, from which business and war had so long detained me. The stranger, on, parting with us as we went on board the Cleopatra, bid us adieu with the manners of a gentleman: and while Anson was cursing some of the rigging which had been procured at New Orleans as a mere Yankee contrivance, he, in a half suppressed voice, whispered: "There are rovers on the deep: should difficulty overtake you, remember Lafitte." As he pronounced these words he leaped into a small boat which had floated alongside the steamboat in which we had descended the river, and amidst the duskiness of the evening was soon out of sight among the craft which almost covered the surface of the waters.

"By the powers!" exclaimed Anson, who had caught the tones of the stranger's voice, low as they were uttered; "that is the very man who killed the other up the levee yesterday; ah, I smell another rat too,—he is a pirate himself," continued Anson with a kind of shudder—"my head does not feel half so safely seated on my shoulders as it did ten minutes ago; but can we not overhaul him? I should like to lay myself alongside of him well armed as he is."

"If you should, Anson, brave as you are, it is my opinion you would find yourself in a more disagreeable predicament than when you was boarded by a Kentuckian. If however we meet with a pirate we need fear nothing. A dozen such fellows as you are might bid defiance to old Neptune himself."

"You are right, sir," (pointing to the colors which streamed gaily in the wind,) "I will insure the safety of the Cleopatra. But I am so sleepy, that if the vessel was striking on breakers, or pirates were boarding, I could hardly keep awake." So saying, he stowed himself in his hammock—and in a few minutes nothing was to be heard but the wave of the Mississippi as it dashed against the vessel, the measured pace of the sentinel as he traversed the quarter deck, or the heavy breathing of those of the crew who after a hard day's service, were refreshing themselves in the sweet embraces of [illegible]

I too threw myself upon my bed, but not to sleep. A thousand circumstances united to interest my mind and to keep me wakeful. I was about to return to the land of my fathers, the home of my childhood.—Home! that endearing word!—what tender recollections crowd upon the mind, when the ten thousand charms of that delightful place present themselves in all their sweetnes and freshness. Long as I had been seperated from my native state,—long as I had traversed the various regions of the globe—long as it had been since half the wide world had interposed between me and the place where I had first tasted the pleasures and the pains of life; I had not forgotten a single scene around which memory lingered with such interest. The village spire, which threw its shadow over the green where with the companions of my boyhood, we wrestled, jumped, ran, laughed and sported, while the ball flew rapidly round the circle;—the gloomy churchyard, which, when a truant boy I had so often shudderingly passed when the pale moon glimmered athwart the marbles which crowded the sacred enclosure, and to my affrighted imagination appeared to people the dreary place with tenants of that world from which no traveller returns—the hills I had so often climed—the green vallies I had so often crossed the mountains, among which I had so often roved in pursuit of such game as they afforded;—all passed in view: and I even thought with rapture on the huge rock which was shaded with the branches of my favorite walnut tree, and where, happy as the squirril which barked over my head, I had spent many an hour cracking the nuts which every breeze made to rattle around me.

(To be continued.)

Let every man mind his own business—The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own; and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not unfrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him, will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbors; he will pursue his own course, and suffer others to do the same; he will be generous enough to believe that other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually bored in this way; in the most trivial every day business of life. What is it to me, if my neighbor permits his cucumber-vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes, as I do—or rubs his razor on an old book-cover, instead of the metallic strap—or prunes his fruit-trees with a corn or fine saw? what right have I to find fault, with the dress or education of his family?—with the color of his hat, or the cut of his coat? And if he build a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient? If it does not—if it be my neighbor's right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him this right. And if when dipping our fingers in other people's porrige-dishes we chance to get them scalded, let it teach us to mind nobody's business but our own.

Arabian Maxams.

Translated from the Spanish for the National Intelligencer.

This world is a field sowed for another life.

The most incurable disease is ignorance.

All secrets which pass beyond two, make themselves known.

Prefer the day of to-day to that of to-morrow.

He who is of unknown origin is discovered by his works.

Where the heart is inclined, there also will the feet turn.

Death is nearer to us than the eyelid to the eye.

The little which suffices is better than the much which disturbs us.

The best of man's possessions is a sincere friend.

The eulogium made on the absent, serves to incline our hearts to the present.

The best of riches is contentment; the worst of poverty, low spirits [illegible] warm themselves?

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live forever; and for the other, as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

Desire not either the wise man or the fool for thine enemy; but guard thyself equally from the cunning of the wise man, and the ignorance of the fool.

The man who contents himself today with that which he has, will content himself to-morrow with that which he may have.

There is no to-morrow which cannot be converted into to-day.

He will never save himself who does not labor for his soul before the day of its destruction.

—:*:*:*:—

I would have every one to consider that he is, in this life, nothing more than a passenger, and that he is not to set up his rest here, but to keep an attentive eye upon that state of being to which he approaches every moment, and which will be forever fixed and permanent. This single consideration would be sufficient to extinguish the bitterness of hatred, the thirst of avarice, and the cruelty of ambition.

Fifty-two bushels of Oats, were raised, this season, on *one acre and thirty perches* of land, on Poplar Square, in Shrewsbury township, York county, by Joseph Allison, Esq.—The soil in that district is generally considered as of rather inferior quality, and not a particle of manure was employed, the abundance of the yield is therefore more surprising.

[*York Recorder.*

It was lately announced in a Philadelphia paper, that Th: J. Randolph executor of Mr. Jefferson, had been offered by a gentleman of Boston $100.000 for the manuscripts of his testator. We are authorised to contradict the statement, and moreover, to say that no offer whatever, either from Boston or elsewhere, has been made for them.—[*Va. Advocate.*

A good book, in the language of the booksellers, is a saleable one; in the language of the curious, a scarce one; in that of men of sense, an useful and instructive one.

Blanks for sale at this office.